

## The Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY.)

THE TIMES COMPANY.

STILSON HUTCHINS, President.

PUBLICATION OFFICE.

THE HUTCHINS BUILDING,  
Corner Tenth and D Streets Northwest.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Carrier  
Morning, Evening and Sunday, . . . . . Fifty Cents  
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Orders by mail must be accompanied by  
subscription price.

Telephone  
Business Office, . . . . . 100  
Circulation Department, . . . . . 25

## CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The circulation of THE TIMES for the  
week ended May 28, 1898, was as follows:

Sunday, May 22, . . . . . 23,500  
Monday, May 23, . . . . . 59,232  
Tuesday, May 24, . . . . . 69,726  
Wednesday, May 25, . . . . . 57,709  
Thursday, May 26, . . . . . 57,078  
Friday, May 27, . . . . . 57,234  
Saturday, May 28, . . . . . 57,121

Total . . . . . 381,600

Daily average (Sunday, 23,500, ex-  
cepted), . . . . . 59,683

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this office information of the fact.

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munications will not be preserved, and only man-  
uscripts of obvious importance will be returned  
to their authors.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1898.

## The Lost Sense of Proportion.

The "homing" instinct which enables the  
horse, the dog and the cat to make a  
bee line for its habitation from a  
strange and distant place to which it  
has been carried blindfold, is shared by  
some savages, and hence it is in-  
ferred that it was a quality once com-  
mon to mankind, which has been gen-  
erally lost in the process of civilization.  
There are other human instincts which  
have been lost, or nearly so, in the  
course of the ages, and we are afraid  
that one of them is the sense of propo-  
tion.

We are led thus to excoigate by  
reason of the blood-curdling and saffron-  
colored view which some of our con-  
temporaries are taking of the "bom-  
bardment of Santiago." It is of a piece  
with that propensity, often remarked  
in apprentice reporters, to describe the  
burning of a pigsty as a "calamitous  
conflagration" or a "horrible holo-  
caust." We have tried hard to make  
our flesh creep, and to get our hair on  
end, over the reports relating to  
Scholey's action the other day, but with-  
out avail. It would be a happy thing  
to be able to meet public expectation  
and to depict a great battle in double-  
stuffed, circus poster type, because  
newspaper readers are hungry for  
Spanish gore; but strict regard for  
truth has compelled us to stay our  
hand and spare our big job type.

Viewed with the critic's eye, the af-  
fair at Santiago is robbed of most of  
its terror. As far as we can judge  
from such accounts of the occurrence  
as have come to us, the commodore  
was calmly coaling his squadron, holi-  
stoning his deck and scraping his cable,  
when Admiral Cervera's flagship, the  
Cristobal Colon, was seen to poke her  
nose toward the mouth of the harbor.  
Thereupon Scholey thought that possi-  
bly the Spaniards were preparing to  
attempt a sneak. He, therefore, took  
a few vessels and drove her back, seiz-  
ing the opportunity to throw a few  
shells at the forts and batteries just  
to see if they were still there. Mean-  
while, the American vessels not ordered  
into action went on coaling and swab-  
bing and doing the other things which  
make the sailor's life a dream of hap-  
piness and prize money.

We do not know what wrathful de-  
signs the smell of gunpowder may have  
awakened in the gloomy breast of the  
Yankee commodore. If any there were  
they have been quickly dissipated by  
the arrival of the War Board's Own.  
They may have been suspected in  
Washington. At any rate, they can-  
not hurt anybody now.

We may be permitted to suspect that,  
when the admiral's pennant came in  
sight, dancing over the sunlit sea,  
Scholey orally wished the Delilah and  
her editorial scissors had Sampson by  
the hair.

## Shaken by the Wind.

It is "a Reed shaken by the wind" of  
universal public indignation, and shak-  
en out of its autocratic boots! At last  
the Speaker has permitted his under-  
standing to absorb the idea that he  
is not the whole Republican party, and  
all New England and Ohio. He has ac-  
knowledgeed that he is not a majority  
of one against a nearly unanimous  
House of Representatives, and a prac-  
tically unanimous American people.  
So it has pleased his most gracious  
majesty to hint to his barons that he  
will no longer whistle against the hur-  
ricane of Hawaiian annexation, but al-  
low the Newlands resolution to be re-  
ported and passed.

It was about time.

The House will do its share toward  
annexation not later than the middle  
of next week, and the Senate may be  
expected to fall in line without material  
delay. All that is well as far as it goes,  
which, unfortunately, is not far enough  
under existing imperative circum-  
stances. However, the end and success  
of the struggle are so closely within  
sight that Mr. McKinley would be am-  
ply justified in discounting the result  
and in obeying the military necessity  
which bids him hoist the Stars and  
Stripes immediately upon the palace at  
Honolulu.

If there be any reason why this  
should be done without waiting longer,  
we earnestly hope that the President  
will have the grit to do it now. He  
may waver all of his hopes of a blessed  
harvest—between 1901 and 1905—that  
the nation will be with him and feel  
rather proud of an Executive who has

the courage to display such an Andrew  
Jackson signal at his masthead.

Nail those colors to your vertebrae,  
Mr. McKinley, and shake your red  
right fist at the Tories, whether they  
be of the Congressional, the collegiate  
or any other variety!

## The Hero of San Juan.

We had supposed that Admiral Samp-  
son's first appearance on the stage at  
Santiago would be in the capacity of  
escort to General Shafter and his can-  
vassback. It appears that we were  
mistaken. He is there now, though  
what there is for him to do until the  
troops arrive is more than we can  
guess. We do not like to say it, but it  
does look as if the activity of Com-  
modore Schley had frightened the War  
Board, and that it had promptly sent  
Sampson after him to keep him in order  
and prevent all hostile demonstra-  
tions.

The acting admiral now has fifteen  
fighting vessels under his command,  
and it is a pretty good fleet for one  
whose actual rank is only that of a  
captain to have in charge. Schley is  
a full commodore, but Captain Sam-  
son is placed over him by one of those  
special dispensations of naval provid-  
ence which are as mysterious as the  
mumps or the measles. However, there  
is Sampson and there are the ships.  
It is asserted that when the land forces  
arrive the fortifications, the presence of  
which was ascertained on Tuesday,  
will be fiercely assailed by the whole  
chorus of battleships and cruisers.  
The clerical and logarithmic command-  
er-in-chief, the snappy Schley, and the  
patriotic but profane "Bob" Evans, are  
billed to assist at the function, which,  
nevertheless, we fully expect to see  
postponed on account of the weather,  
or for any other reason which may oc-  
cur to the old gentlemen in the Board  
room.

A big fleet of ships is as easy a mark  
for a tropical tornado as if it were one  
cannon. The War Board knows that,  
and if its rheumatism were to suggest  
falling weather the chances are that  
admiral, commodore and all hands  
would at once be ordered to a harbor  
of refuge at Key West.

Admirals of peace and lovers of con-  
cord who remember the harmless bom-  
bardment of San Juan will be delig-  
hted to learn that any danger that Schley  
might play the Dewey game at Sant'ago  
has been nipped in the bud. The War  
Board's favorite draughtsman once  
more has power and dominion over his  
superior officer, and nothing more san-  
guinary than the song of the strategic  
kite is heard in the land.

Poor Schley! Crushed again!

## Trouble With Shoes.

They are having trouble in the New  
York exclusive social club known as  
Sorosia. All human creatures are like-  
ly to have trouble sooner or later in  
their career, and some of them comfort  
themselves with the thought that the  
good are said to be afflicted in this  
world to make up for their reward  
hereafter. This particular trouble, how-  
ever, has to do with shoes.

The president of Sorosia had a fa-  
vorite shoemaker; that is, there was a  
shoemaker who made her favorite  
shoes. She was a very nice woman,  
and perhaps it would be better to  
put it in that way. In a moment of  
weakness she gave him a recommendation.  
The depraved man named the  
shoe "The Sorosia shoe," and is now  
printing the recommendation as a cer-  
tificate that his shoes have a right to  
the name. It is said, but also it is  
doubted, that the creature also gave  
this lady a number of pairs of shoes in  
return for the recommendation. And  
Sorosia is boiling over with trouble.

So far as the latter accusation is con-  
cerned, it does not seem that that is  
so very bad, judged from an impartial  
point of view. There is a recent Eng-  
lish novel, supposed to describe some of  
the customs of the natives of that is-  
land, and in it a duchess in return for  
a favor received from a bun manu-  
facturer gives him a recommendation,  
which he leonically calls a "bun praise."  
If a member of the English nobility  
could give a "bun praise" for value  
received, why should not a member  
of the American aristocracy give a  
shoe praise? And why should she  
not receive something for the shoe  
praise?

As for the indignity of calling the  
shoes by the name of Sorosia, that is  
one of the penalties of fame in America.  
Of course it is uncomfortable, especial-  
ly to people who have not been used to  
it, but look at Admiral Dewey. Dewey  
can have anything in the world now  
wants at the hands of the American  
nation except oblivion. As great as he  
is he cannot stop the whole American  
nation from naming things after him.

The Dewey cigar, the Dewey necktie,  
the Dewey hat, the Dewey suit of  
clothes, the Dewey everything that can  
be advertised, will be found on the  
market either now or within a very  
short time. Pictures of Dewey are even  
now seen on every street corner, and  
some of them could not be recognized  
were it not for the label. Every great  
man of our history has had to suffer  
this sort of thing, and most of the great  
women, for that matter. Elizabeth  
Stuart Phelps had experience with it  
when "Gates Ajar" was in its first edi-  
tions. They had "Gates Ajar" collars,  
and handkerchiefs, and comforters, and  
floral pieces, and she heard a dim rum-  
or that there was a brand of cigars  
named after the book. "Sorosia shoes!"  
That sounds harmless, beside "Gates  
Ajar" cigarettes. It really seems as if  
the president of Sorosia might as well  
be glad and grateful that the shoe-  
maker did not put her photograph on  
the toe of the shoe.

Mr. McKinley is going to accept that  
Nebraska regiment, and William Jennings  
Bryan will be a colonel, with a silver  
eagle in a gold box on each of his manly  
shoulders. It is also said that Colonel  
Bryan will be told off for duty in the  
Philippines. There is a suggestion of po-  
litical humor in this. It is about sixteen  
to one that his Uncle William will keep  
him there for a couple of years!

No matter how turbulent the tide of a  
river may be, there are here and there  
along its course, little pools, in which,  
aside from the rush of the main current,  
straws float placidly and frogs sit solemnly  
on logs and sun themselves, and mud-  
turtles and other peaceful creatures live  
their simple little lives. There appears,  
in the hurly-burly of New York society,  
to be such a quiet pool. In the middle of  
it at present is a young man who was  
married not long ago. He had thirty suits  
of clothes, all made in the latest style,  
and no end of fancy waistcoats and odds  
and ends besides. Other men might go  
wandering off to the ends of the earth in

search for such a young man had other ap-  
pearances. Not for him was the picture of  
the National Guard or the picturesque  
outfit which Roosevelt's Rough Riders  
wore with such solemn pride. He felt  
that the standard of masculine dress in  
New York needed some one to uphold it,  
and gallantly did he cast himself into  
the breach. Some people have been saying that  
we are in danger of forgetting the arts of  
peace in all this war excitement. They  
caution us to take care and not become a  
race of barbarians thirsting only for mili-  
tary glory, but to keep some hold on the  
gentle arts of civilization. This young  
man belongs to the little coterie of devo-  
tees of the arts of peace. He did not en-  
list; he did not buy flags; he did not waste  
his time watching drills, he was busy fit-  
ting out his trousers. And when it was  
all done and he had the proud con-  
sciousness that it was the most elabo-  
rate trowsers (for a man) ever made in  
New York, he went even further. He  
sent out cards to the men he knew, and  
some whom he did not know, for a pri-  
vate view of those clothes. The cards  
were issued with the same formality as  
those for a reception or a wedding. The  
answering of that young man's person was  
with him a sacred duty. It is said to re-  
late that only a very few of the  
young men who received the invitations  
took the trouble to come. It disappointed  
the owner of the clothes, and also his  
tailor.

The usual talk of early peace continues  
to break loose in the European press ev-  
ery day. It is believed that Washington  
has been sounded by one power or another,  
and has replied that the independence of  
Cuba, and the cession to this country of  
Porto Rico and the Philippines, are all  
absolute conditions precedent to a cessa-  
tion of hostilities. Sagasta declares that  
Spain will not consider any proposition  
involving curtailment of territory. If that  
determination is held to for a few weeks  
longer, the Canary Islands will have to  
be added to the bill. Even now, perhaps,  
it would be well for us to take them on  
general principles. Possibly, after that  
and the loss of the Caroline group, Span-  
ish "honors" might be sufficiently sat-  
isfied to quit.

The twin turreted monitor Monadnock,  
now in Puget Sound, will be sent to  
Manila as soon as she can get ready for  
the voyage. This addition to Admiral  
Dewey's fleet will make him superior to  
any force that Spain could send against  
him. The movement is strong proof that  
the Administration has no idea of surren-  
dering the Philippines, and the President  
probably knows that the country would  
not listen to such a thing. Nothing that  
he could do would be as popular as the  
policy of hanging on to everything,  
except Cuba, that we take during the war.

Doubtless as a mark of regard, the  
Spanish government has "invited" the  
Bank of Spain to market a national loan  
of \$200,000,000, which it can do just as easily  
as it could one of ten times that size. In  
the meantime there is a run on the bank  
for silver in exchange for paper. The  
situation has \$200,000,000 in coin with  
which to redeem \$200,000,000 of outstanding  
notes, and a smash is imminent. If the im-  
mediate date should be weathered, it will  
be interesting to watch the progress of that  
loan, and to learn what sort of security is  
to be offered to financiers. We may be  
sure that a frank but futile effort will  
be made to convince the money lenders  
of Paris and Vienna that the Philippines  
and Porto Rico are still convertible as-  
sets.

## Cape Hatteras, June 1, 10:15 p. m.—A dispatch

from Santiago says: "The American squadron which bombarded San-  
tiago yesterday was composed of thirteen vessels, among which were recognized the Iowa, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas, and Amazonas (New Orleans), besides a gunboat and an auxiliary cruiser, believed to be the Columbia."—Washington Post, June 2.

We trust the readers of THE TIMES who are also readers of our morning contemporary will appreciate the enter-  
prise which produced this amazing bit of news. Most of them will remem-  
ber that the "auxiliary cruiser, believed to be the Columbia," instead of bom-  
barding Santiago forts is lying high and dry at the New York navy yard un-  
dergoing repairs, while all must know  
that Commodore Schley has not any-  
thing like fourteen vessels in his  
squadron.

The truth of the matter, as was  
stated in THE TIMES this morning, is  
that the Santiago affair was conducted  
on the American side by three ships—the  
Massachusetts, Iowa and New Or-  
leans. And as a battle it amounted to  
nothing.

Why, certainly! It is reported that  
Gen. Miles has been ordered to hold the  
expedition intended for Santiago, and  
which was to have started today. This  
probably means that the War Board is  
still in doubt as to whether the forts in  
front of Schley are there or not. As Sam-  
pson and he together, have fifteen free  
fighting machines, they ought to be able  
to find out in an effective and conclusive  
manner.

## SUSPENSION OF DUTIES.

Spanish Autonomist Cabinet De-  
cides to Announce Changes.

Madrid, June 2.—A dispatch from Ha-  
vana to the Imparcial says that the au-  
tonomist cabinet has decided to announce  
the suspension of duties upon imported  
provisions and to prohibit the export of  
sugar in the direction of the United  
States.

The cabinet has also decided to test the  
quality of the coal which has been dis-  
covered at Guantanamo. It has also de-  
cided to suspend the export of sugar  
for the cultivation of an extensive zone  
surrounding Havana, and to suspend legal  
proceedings for the election of poor ten-  
ants.

## ASTOR TAKEN PRISONER.

Millionaire Volunteer Is Captured  
by the Spaniards.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 2.—During  
the sham battle here yesterday Colonel  
Astor was taken prisoner by a squad of  
General Wilson's men. The millionaire  
protested that he was a non-combatant,  
but it did no good, and he was carried in  
triumph to the rear.

Explanations were made and the colonel  
was released.

## Time to Charge.

(From the Chicago Record.)  
"Our doctor tells my wife not to eat any more  
strawberries."

"Well, what of it? You haven't hired him by  
the year, have you?"

## Those She Don't Wear.

(From the Chicago Record.)  
"You can always tell people by the clothes they  
wear."

"I don't know about that; there's the ballet  
girl, for instance."

## A Thoughtful Cashier.

(From the Chicago Record.)  
"Didn't your absconding cashier leave you any  
message?"

"Yes, he left a line in the cash book transferring  
to me his paid-up membership in a Don't Worry  
Club."

## AMERICAN SUPERIORITY.

Reasons Why We Are Able to  
Thrush Spain.

We are able to thrash Spain not only  
because we are a stronger nation, but  
because we are a better people. The average  
American citizen is more intelligent  
than the average Spanish citizen. The  
American soldier is a better fighter than  
the Spanish soldier. The American sailor  
is more plucky, more nerve and has great-  
er powers of endurance than the Span-  
iard.

Three of Philadelphia's most distin-  
guished ethnologists, men who are de-  
voting their lives to science, and more  
particularly to the study of the human  
race, have each rendered an opinion on  
the comparative physiognomy between  
the American and the Spaniard. Here  
is what they have to say on the subject:

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, president of the  
Academy of Natural Sciences, expressed  
the following views:  
"The difference between the Spaniard  
and the American is the difference be-  
tween the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon  
races, and is chiefly one of temperament.  
The average Spaniard is far below the  
average American in point of education,  
nor does he possess the judgment and  
reasoning powers of the American. He is  
of a more poetic and vivid turn of mind,  
but while the Spaniard generally stands  
for the highest type of development in  
man, it cannot be said of the Spaniard  
that his poetic temperament, unapplied  
as it necessarily is, in the masses, to any  
definite object, stands for moral enlight-  
enment."

"In adaptability to different vocations  
the Spaniard is greatly inferior to the  
American, who are looked upon as the  
most successfully versatile people on the  
face of the earth. The Spaniard is more  
passionate and impulsive than the Amer-  
ican, and is more liable to act from emo-  
tional causes rather than from logic.  
These characteristics combined make of  
him a creature of violent instinct, where  
he is immediately outclassed by the cool,  
determined courage of the American in  
matters requiring dispassionate consid-  
eration."

"It is a mistake, however, to imagine  
that the degree of total ignorance prevail-  
ing throughout Spain. The Spaniard as a  
nation shows many examples of brilliant  
intellect, but the masses, through lack of  
liberal education and climatic conditions,  
are not as intelligent nor energetic as the  
races of more temperate zones."

"Then, again, the Spaniard soldier does  
not possess the incentive to fight that is  
afforded to the American soldier. He is  
half-starved and insufficiently paid. At  
the outbreak he is possessed of sufficient  
reasoning power to argue against the  
chances of a victory, and is conse-  
quently deprived of the momentary passionate im-  
pulse that urges him on to some sudden  
act of valor, the Spaniard is a spiritless  
fighter."

Prof. Milton Greenman, of Wistar In-  
stitute, University of Pennsylvania, says  
of the Spanish physiognomy:

"The Spanish features are typical in a  
strong degree of sensual instincts, and as  
such are necessarily lacking in the viri-  
lity that makes men of steady courage  
and good fighting qualities. The Span-  
iard lacks keenness, due perhaps to too  
easy a climate and indolent habits.  
Among other traits that the Spanish face  
denotes is a lack of power of endurance,  
and a notable deficiency in the lines of  
determination. By his face the Spaniard  
is not tempered and quick to anger, but  
his passion is short-lived and without de-  
finite results. According to his physio-  
nomy the Spaniard is brave only by im-  
pulse, and is not naturally possessed of  
the courage to face an enemy on equal  
terms or at close fighting quarters."

Dr. William E. Hughes, president of the  
Pathological Society, expresses the fol-  
lowing views on the Spanish physiog-  
nomy:

"I should say that the difference be-  
tween the Spaniard and the American  
was one of blood. Climate has made the  
Spaniard a less energetic member of the  
human family than his more northern  
neighbor. The Spaniard's physiognomy is  
indicative of impulsiveness and emotion.  
In actual warfare the Spaniard is a  
poor fighter, but it requires a strong stim-  
ulus of passion to give him on. His pow-  
ers of endurance are also inferior to the  
American's. As a soldier the Spaniard  
makes poor fights because he lacks the  
ability to act in a disciplined concert  
with his fellow-soldiers. In this respect  
the Spaniard very closely resembles the  
Frenchman, who is a fighting machine, and  
merely a fighting machine, who is the  
extreme in the display of stolid  
courage and personal endurance, but the  
German has a more efficient officer to  
make up the deficiency caused by a lack of  
esprit de corps, whereas the Spaniard, pos-  
sessing a certain amount of personal bravery  
in the heat of passion, is rendered less  
efficient fighters because of a lack of mili-  
tary discipline and good leaders."

"The best fighters in the world are the  
British and the Americans. It is a racial  
peculiarity of the Anglo-Saxons that they  
have won their battles through personal  
bravery and intelligence coupled with a  
strict observance of discipline."

History has helped to propagate some  
huge errors with regard to Spanish valor  
and Spanish chivalry.

If the Moor had not been an inferior  
and a more voluptuous race than the  
Spaniards between the years of 1481 and  
1492, Ferdinand would never have plant-  
ed the standard of Spain on the walls of  
Granada. If the Inca and the Aztec had  
not been a weak and defenseless race of  
aborigines, Pizarro and Cortes would  
never have extended the Spanish domain  
as far as the borders of the Pacific.  
The identical impotent passion that  
now causes the Spaniard to characterize  
the American as "the Yankee pig," that  
brought about the miracle of Spain over  
her colonies, Spain has triumphed over  
the warm-blooded Moor, over the  
naked Indian, over the sturdy and  
the Kearsarge. There was in the old  
navy a Massachusetts, carrying 4 guns;  
an Albany, carrying 15 guns; a Brooklyn,  
carrying 21; an Iowa, carrying 23; and a  
New York, carrying 21. Several of the  
ships of the auxiliary navy are named  
after English warships of renown. The  
Terror was the name of a celebrated  
English floating battery, carrying 16 guns.  
She was built in 1856 and was iron-plated.  
There was in the English navy a Vixen,  
a gunboat, carrying 4 guns, and  
which was built in 1865. Then there was  
a Scorpion, an iron gunboat, flying the  
English flag, which was built in 1863.

## THE WARTIME MONITORS.

Some of Them Are "Davy Jones's  
Locker." While Others Survive.

A great deal appears in print concern-  
ing the old war-time monitors which have  
had the rust of thirty-seven years scraped  
off them and have been turned over to  
the naval reserves to aid in harbor de-  
fense.

A great deal is printed about the heroic  
old craft, the Jason, Ajax, Canonicus,  
Comanche, Nahant and Catskill.

A reader might think that these vessels  
comprised the monitor fleet of the United  
States during the civil war. Not so. There  
were many others. Some went to "Davy  
Jones's locker," but most of them sur-  
vived the shocks of war and have passed  
on to where only the historians of the  
navy are able to tell.

The names, number of guns, carried and  
the tonnage of the old monitors follow:  
Ajax, 2 guns, 550 tons.  
Albatross, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Amphitrite (original), 4 guns, 874 tons.  
Canonicus, 2 guns, 550 tons.  
Comanche, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Catskill, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Chickasaw, 4 guns, 450 tons.  
Choctaw, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Eliah, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Hercules, 1 gun, 483 tons.  
Iris, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Jason, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Kearsarge, 4 guns, 550 tons.  
Manhattan, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Marblehead, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Minnetonka, 1 gun, 483 tons.  
Modoc, 1 gun, 483 tons.  
Montauk, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Nahant, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Nantuxet, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Napa, 1 gun, 483 tons.  
Nassau, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Niobe, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Osceola, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Ossage, 1 gun, 483 tons.  
Pascagoula, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Pleasant, 1 gun, 483 tons.  
Sandusky, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Saugus, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Shawnee, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Succow, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Umpqua, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Wassaw, 1 gun, 483 tons.  
Winnebago, 4 guns, 483 tons.  
Wyandott, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Yazoo, 2 guns, 483 tons.  
Yuma, 2 guns, 483 tons.

Several of the new ships of the navy  
are named after the old ones, notably  
the Kearsarge. There was in the old  
navy a Massachusetts, carrying 4 guns;  
an Albany, carrying 15 guns; a Brooklyn,  
carrying 21; an Iowa, carrying 23; and a  
New York, carrying 21. Several of the  
ships of the auxiliary navy are named  
after English warships of renown. The  
Terror was the name of a celebrated  
English floating battery, carrying 16 guns.  
She was built in 1856 and was iron-plated.  
There was in the English navy a Vixen,  
a gunboat, carrying 4 guns, and  
which was built in 1865. Then there was  
a Scorpion, an iron gunboat, flying the  
English flag, which was built in 1863.

## EIGHTEEN TONS OF GOLD.

To Be Shipped to Philadelphia Mint  
for Coinage.

New York, June 2.—The assay office here  
expects to make another shipment of \$100,000 in  
bar gold to the Philadelphia mint this week.  
This will make a total of \$300,000 sent  
from this city since the beginning of the gold import  
movement from Europe. The shipments are for  
coinage into eagles and half eagles.

The officers of the assay office would not state  
just when the shipment would be made, but it  
was learned that it would take twelve express  
trains to carry the \$100,000, the gold weigh-  
ing more than eighteen tons. Each wagon will  
be guarded by three express company employes  
fully armed.

## Imperial Influence.

(From the Troy Times.)

The German Reichstag, which has just been  
dissolved, began its existence with the best of  
intentions to be independent and free from im-  
perial influence. For a time it showed its devo-  
tion to the interests of the taxpayers by refusing  
to make the large naval and military appropria-  
tions demanded by the empire. But the Reich-  
stag could not stand the pressure. The war lord  
was shown enough to begin a campaign in China  
just in the nick of time, and after that the con-  
quest of the Reichstag was easy. This was not  
the first time in history that a legislative body  
was frightened into making big appropriations  
by a threat of war, nor will it be the last. It is  
casualty, however, this little game is carried  
too far, and a real war is the result. William  
of Germany should take warning from the fate  
which befell his grandfather's old-time adversary,  
the emperor of the French, and not tempt fate  
too far.

## A Veteran.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

He—Your friend thinks that she would make a  
good soldier.

She—Perhaps she would. She's accustomed to  
face powder, you know.

The Saks Store  
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